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Discovering Roses





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Josephine Bonaparte had Huge Rose Gardens



Roses are the Most Popular Flowering Shrub in Utah



**There are Many Reasons For
This Honor**

Great diversity of colors



Long bloom season



Great diversity in size



Easy to grow



Select Roses For

- **Size**
- **Shape**
- **Color**
- **Desired bloom time**



A vibrant garden scene featuring a dense collection of roses in various colors including red, yellow, and orange. In the background, a stone archway is visible, partially obscured by the foliage. The text "Classified Information" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Classified Information

Hybrid Teas

- **Most widely grown**
- **Showy bloom**
- **Continuous bloom**
- **2 to 5 feet high**



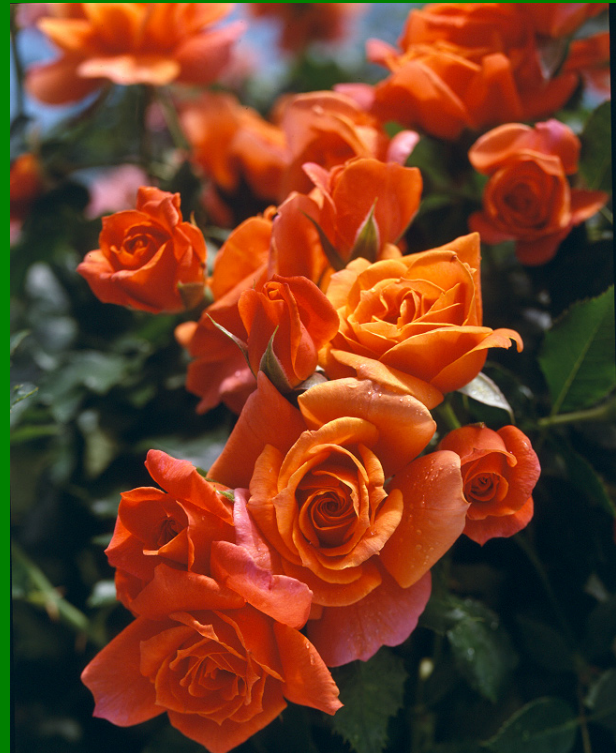
Hybrid Teas

- Long, pointed buds
- Clusters of 3 to 5 flowers per stem
- Cut flowers
- Need winter protection



Floribundas

- **Flowers similar to Hybrid Teas**
- **Flower clusters with short stems**
- **Hardy, disease resistant**
- **Low-growing**



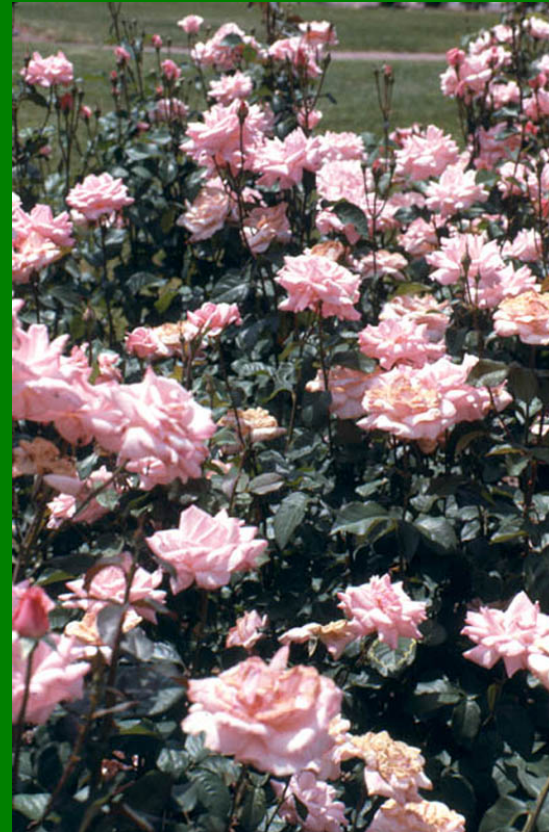
Floribunda





Grandiflora

- Offspring of hybrid tea
- Borne singly or in clusters on long stems
- Resemble hybrid teas but larger
- Grow 3-6 feet tall



Grandiflora



Miniatures

- **Tiny versions of various roses**
- **Grow less than 2 feet high**
- **Often used in mass plantings or borders**
- **Popular as specimen or indoor plant**



Miniature

Shrub Roses

- **Hardy, spreading plants**
- **Little maintenance**
- **Grow 4-12 feet tall**



Shrub Roses

- Many canes and thick foliage
- Some flower once in spring, others flower continuously
- Produce many rose hips



Shrub





Heritage or Old Roses

- Grown prior to 1867
- Hardy
- Drought tolerant
- Pest resistant
- Bloom only in spring

Heritage or Old Roses

- **Include:**
 - **Albas**
 - **Bourbons**
 - **Damasks**
 - **Mosses**
 - **Noisettes**
 - **Rugosas**



Heritage or Old Roses

- **Include wild roses:**
 - Nootka
 - Austrian Copper
 - Father Hugo





Heritage

Climbers

- **Climbers have stiff, thick canes and bloom through summer and fall**
- **Long, arching canes must be attached to supports**
- **Many different colors and types of blooms**

Climbers



Ramblers

- Long, arching canes must be attached to supports
- Many different colors and small clusters of flowers
- Ramblers have long, thin canes and bloom once in early summer



Rambler

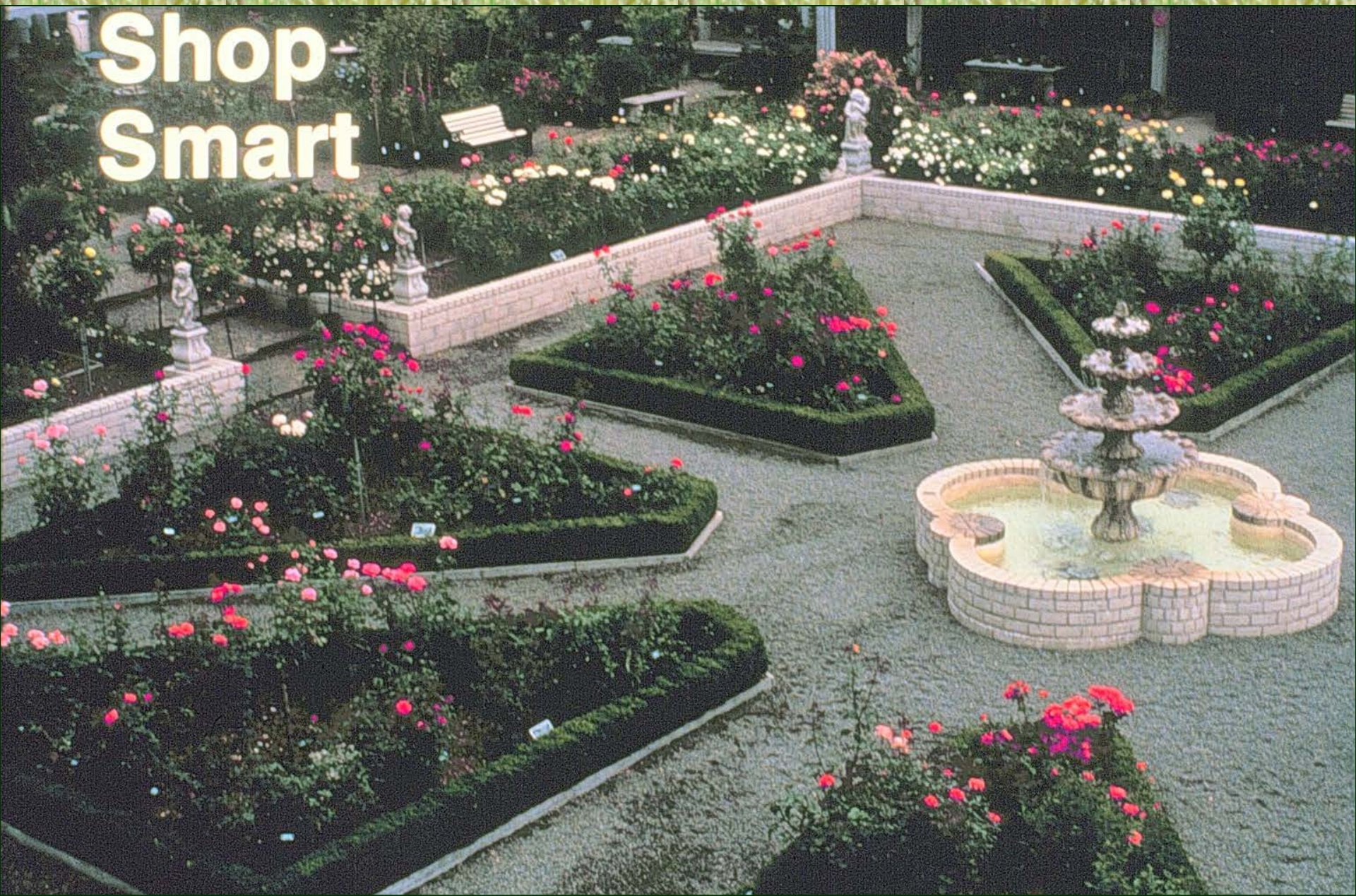
Tree Roses

- **Created by grafting bush roses onto an upright trunk**
- **Used as accents in formal gardens or as specimen plants**
- **Need special winter protection**
- **Treat as an annual**



Tree

Shop-Smart



Dormant vs. Growing Plants



A lush garden scene featuring a large, dense rose bush with numerous pink and red flowers. To the left, a tree with green leaves and some pink blossoms stands. In the foreground, there are several clumps of tall green grasses and yellow flowers. The garden is bordered by a low red brick wall. The text "Plant Wisely" is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

Plant Wisely

Plant Wisely

- **Roses need**
- **Full Sun**
- **Well Drained Soil**
- **Good Air Circulation**
- **Weed Free Area**



Landscaping With Roses















Rose Care With A Bonus



Buying Roses

- **Roses are sold as:**
 - **Bareroot, packaged bareroot with shavings around base, or potted (started early in greenhouse)**
 - **Cheap bargain roses are disappointing in the quality and quantity of the blooms**



NO. 1 ROSES HAVE AT LEAST THREE HEALTHY CANES,
EACH $\frac{3}{8}$ -INCH THICK.

Rose Grades

- Sold in three grades: one, one and one half, and two
- Number one are best and have at least three canes $\frac{3}{8}$ " or more in diameter



Planting Roses



Choosing a Site

- **Roses do best in light, well-drained soils**
- **Raised planters or beds aid in drainage**
- **Avoid areas with difficult to control weeds**

Choosing a Site

- **Must have 6 hours full sun**
- **Good airflow discourages disease**
- **Heavy winds damage blossoms**

Choosing a Site

- **Roses grow best alone because other plants compete for light, water, and nutrients.**











Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- Bareroot roses:
- 1. Remove broken, dead, or diseased roots.
- 2. Soak bare root roses 12-24 hours before planting



Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- Bareroot roses:
- 3. Prune plant to 3-4 healthiest canes. (Note: purchased plants have already been pruned.)
- 4. Cut canes 12" long and 1/4" above outward-facing bud.



Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- 5. Dig holes large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
- 6. Plant bare root roses on a soil cone inside the hole which supports the bud at the correct height.
 - (In our area, set bud 2" below soil level to prevent winter kill.)
- 7. Set plant in place.



Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- 5. Dig holes large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
- 6. Plant them on a soil cone which supports the bud at the correct height.
 - (In our area, set bud 2" below soil level to prevent winter kill.)



Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- 7. Set plant in place.
- 8. Add soil and water to firm the soil and eliminate air pockets.



Correct Bare Root Planting Techniques

- 9. Water every seven to ten days.
- 10. Add a thick mulch layer for roses which holds in moisture and prevents weeds.



Planting Potted Roses

- **Potted Roses:**
 - Carefully remove from container
 - Check for girdling or encircling roots
 - Cut one-inch deep slits down the side of the root ball if root bound to encourage growth

Planting Potted Roses

- **Potted Roses:**
 - Dig hole large enough to accommodate ball
 - Set plant in place
 - Complete planting, watering, and mulching same as bareroot

Fertilizing Roses

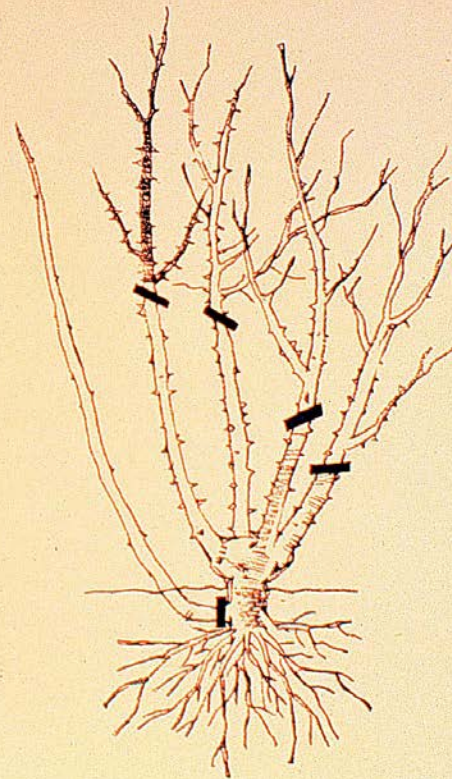
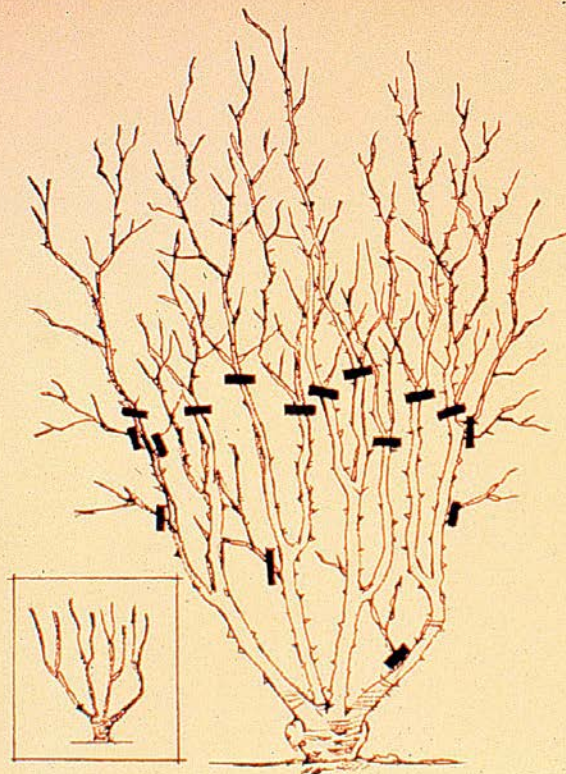
- **Feed repeat bloomers in the spring after pruning**
- **Fertilize again when buds develop**
- **Repeat in August about two months before frost**

Pruning Roses

- **Reasons for pruning:**
 - Improves plant appearance and health
 - Controls suckers from root stock
 - Promotes large, beautiful flowers
 - Get rid of dead, diseased, weak, and broken wood



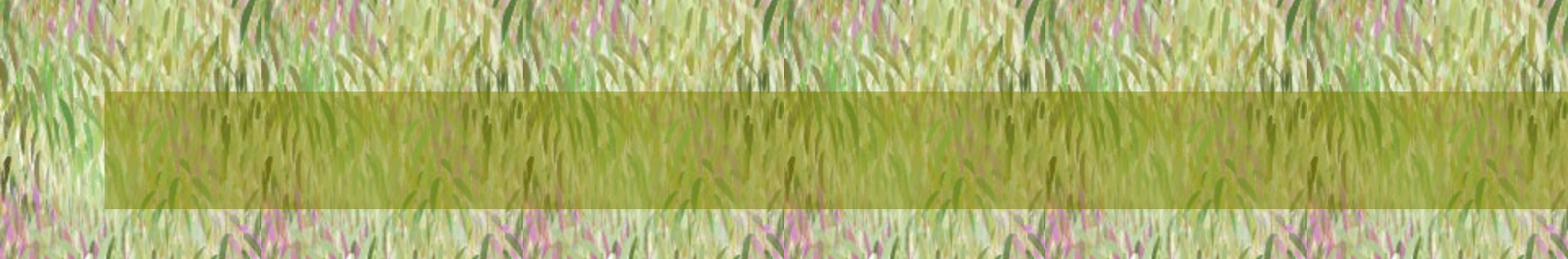




PRUNING METHODS

Pruning Tools



- 
- **Use high quality tools**
 - **Fine tooth saws**
 - **Loppers**
 - **Hand shears**



Pruning Guidelines

- **Prune bush roses in spring before growth starts**
- **Remove all dead wood**
- **Cut at a uniform height**
- **Make cuts 1/4 inch above a strong, outward facing bud**
- **Leave 3 to 7 canes at least 12" long**



Pruning Climbers and Ramblers

- **Prune hardy rambler and climbing roses after flowering**
- **Remove dead or diseased canes, taking out old weak canes**
- **Don't let canes grow for more than three seasons**
- **Prune to fit growing area**
- **Training canes horizontally produces more flowers**





Old-Fashioned and Species

- Prune single-season bloomers after they flower
- Repeat bloomers are pruned to shape but are not cut back

Tea, Grandiflora, and Floribunda

- **Prune higher for more blossoms earlier**
- **Prune lower for fewer but bigger blossoms later**
- **Prune to remove weak and crossing canes**

Tea, Grandiflora, and Floribunda

- **Remove damaged, dead and broken canes**
- **Remove sucker growth close to main root**

Summer Pruning

- Improves rose quality
- Remove suckers
- Remove weak, or spindly shoots and damaged canes

Summer Pruning

- **Cutting flowers keeps buds developing**
- **Cut flowers just above first five leaflet leaf**
- **Don't allow seed pods or rose hips to form until time to harden for winter**





Winter Protection

- **Winter protection needed when temperatures below 20 degrees**



Winter Protection

- **Protection lessens effects of freezing and thawing and wind damage**



Winter Protection

- **Roses vary in hardiness with tree roses being most tender**

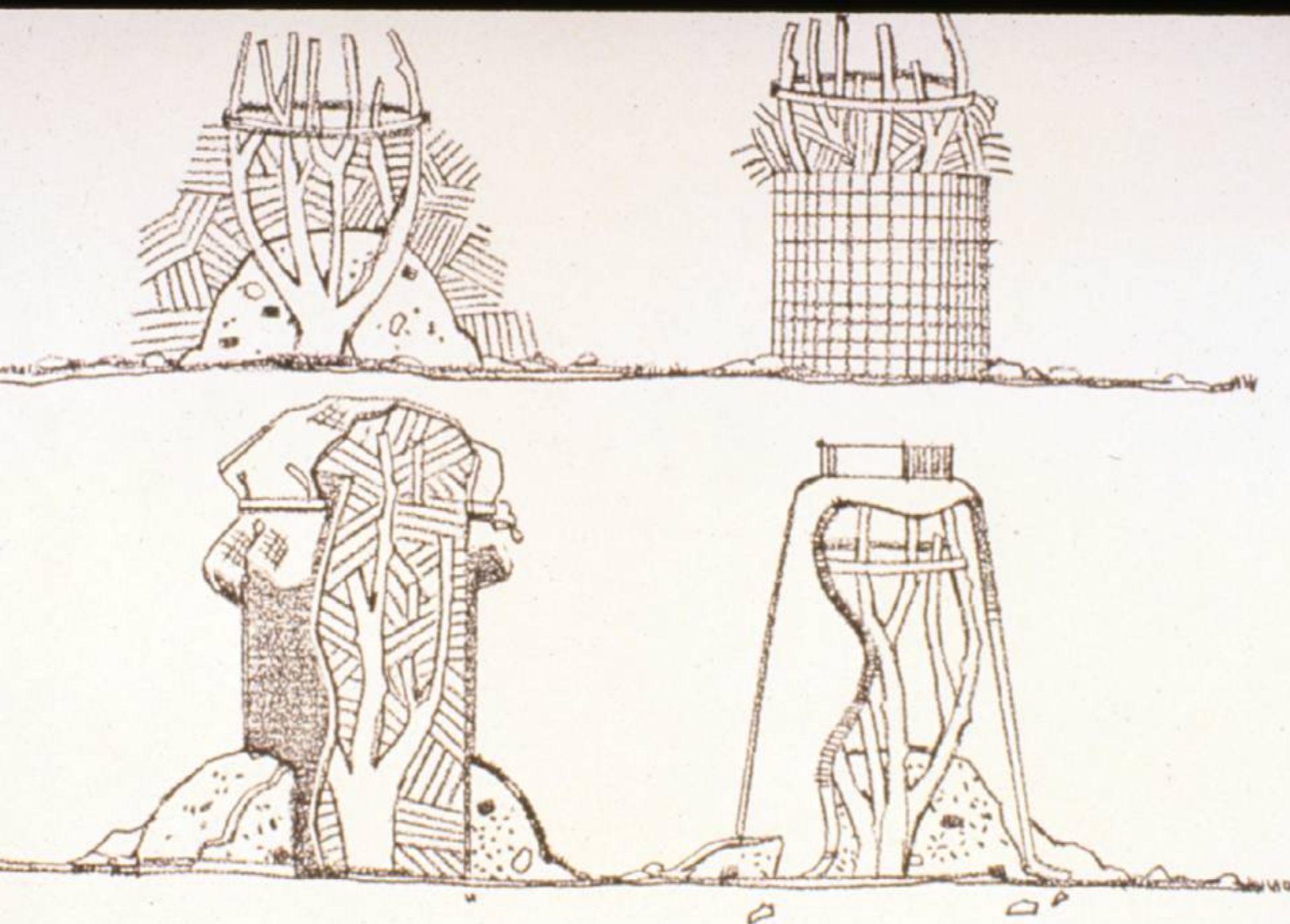


Protection Methods

- **Prune bushes to 1/2 their original height**
- **Form mulch mounds over rose bush to protect**

Protection Methods

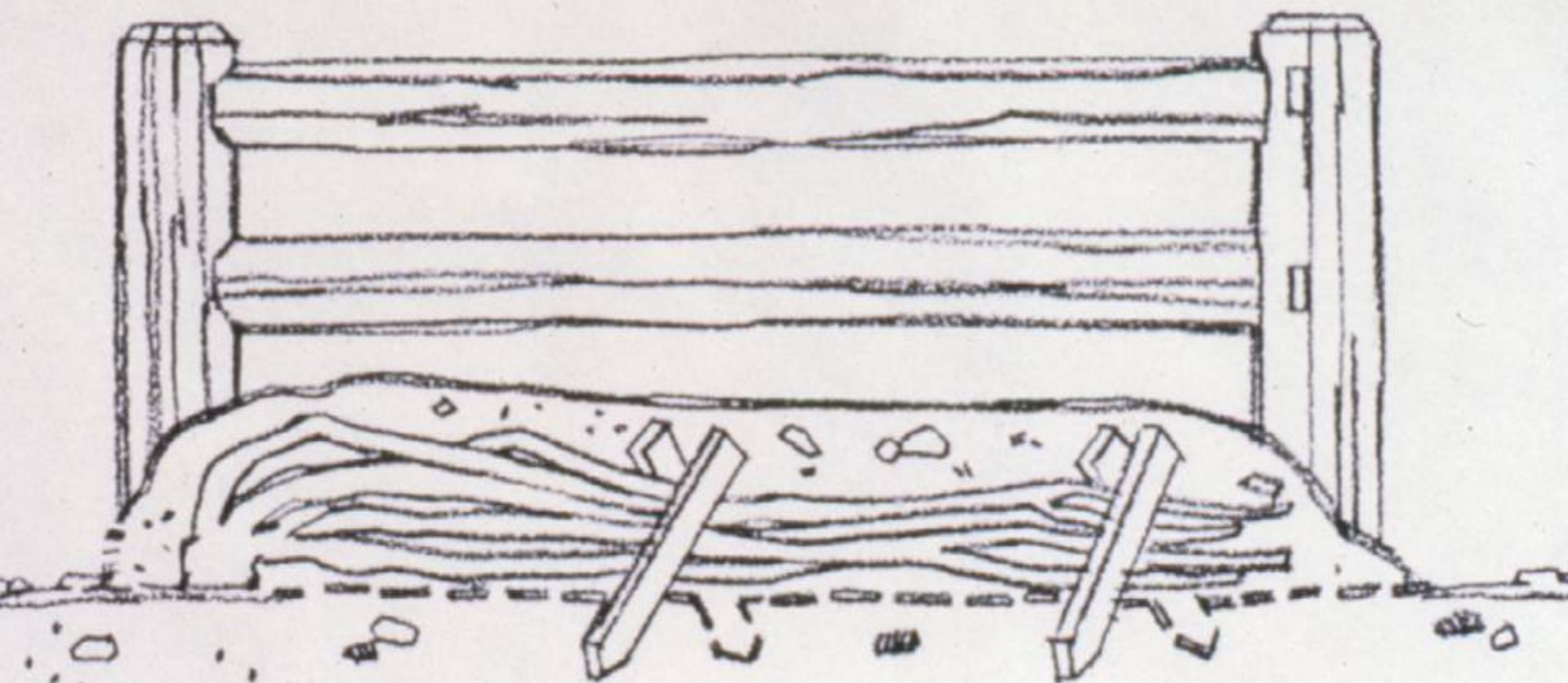
- **Use soil, compost, wood chips, or bark--do not use straw as it attracts rodents**
- **Mound over top of plant to protect crown and bud areas**



WINTER PROTECTION METHODS

Protecting Climbers

- **In extremely cold areas, remove climbers from their trellises**
- **Cover with mulch material**
- **Removing foliage from plant and ground will lessen overwintering diseases**



WINTER PROTECTION FOR CLIMBING ROSES

Rose Pests

- **Roses are affected by diseases**
 - **black spot**
 - **rust**
 - **crown gall**
 - **powdery mildew**
 - **virus diseases**











Rose Pests

- **Roses are affected by insects**
 - **Root weevils**
 - **aphids**
 - **spider mites**
 - **leaf cutter bees**
 - **rose borers**
 - **thrips**

















Cutworm damage



Thrips--attack petals



Chlorosis



Chlorosis



Winter Damage



Rose Varieties

- There are many excellent varieties of roses which do well in Utah
- Ratings are provided courtesy of the American Rose Society (www.ars.org), the Utah Rose Society at (utahroses.tripod.com) or (ars.org/explore,cfm/rockymtndistrict).

Roses for Everyone



Landscaping With Roses









